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VOLUME VII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

NUMBER 33

## DELAVAN SCANDAL.

Full Text of the Report of State Board  
of Charities.

DIGEST OF THE TESTIMONY, AND CONCLU-  
SION REACHED, UNDER EACH CHARGE.

[From the Wisconsin State Journal, July 9, 1878.]

The State Board of Charities and  
Reform have filed their report on the  
DeLavan scandal, in the Executive De-  
partment; the following is the full  
text:

### PRELIMINARY.

To His Excellency, W. E. Smith, Gov-  
ernor:

The undersigned, members of the  
State Board of Charities and Reform,  
have the honor to submit herewith the  
report of their investigation into the  
past and present management of the  
Wisconsin Institution for the Education  
of the Deaf and Dumb, at Dela-  
van, together with all the testimony  
taken.

In the early part of the year 1877,  
the members of this Board were in re-  
ceipt of letters from one C. L. Wil-  
liams, a former teacher in the Wiscon-  
sin Institution for the Education of the  
Deaf and Dumb, and who set forth, in  
a general way, serious charges against  
the management of the Institute.

Not only were letters written to  
members of this Board, but to many  
gentlemen in different sections of the  
State, and especially to those interest-  
ed in mute children, either as parents  
or guardians, until the Institute began  
to feel the untoward influence of such  
continued charges. As a natural re-  
sult of the bad odor thus thrown around  
the management of the Institute, pa-  
rents kept their girls at home, refus-  
ing to permit them to return and fin-  
ish their course of study. The charges  
made were so general in their char-  
acter that the Board paid but little at-  
tention to them until January, 1878,

when they were made in a more spec-  
ific form, whereupon we proceeded to  
investigate, by visiting the pupils who  
had left the Institute, and taking their  
depositions. Having thus obtained a  
knowledge of the facts, and of such a  
nature as in our opinion required ac-  
tion, we laid the matter before the  
Board of Trustees for the Institute.

After the Board of Trustees had  
considered the evidence thus placed in  
their hands, the President of said  
Board requested Your Excellency to  
direct the State Board of Charities  
and Reform to make a thorough in-  
vestigation into the past and present man-  
agement of the Institute. In answer  
to such request this board received  
from Your Excellency the following  
order, viz:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the Wis-  
consin Institution for the Education of the Deaf  
and Dumb desiring that a rigorous investigation  
may be made by a disinterested and impar-  
tial, of all the facts and circumstances con-  
nected with the past and present management  
of that institution, have requested that the fur-  
ther examination said matter may be com-  
mitted to the State Board of Charities and Reform,  
and,

WHEREAS, In view of reports recently circu-  
lated, the public welfare demands that such an  
investigation should be had.  
Now, therefore, I, William E. Smith, Govern-  
or of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby direct the  
State Board of Charities and Reform to investi-  
gate into the management of the Wisconsin In-  
stitution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,  
and upon the completion of such investigation to  
report the facts of the case, in full, as required  
by law.

In testimony, I have hereunto set my hand  
and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin  
to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in the city of  
Madison, this first day of May, in the year one  
thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. SMITH,  
By the Governor.

HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

Upon the receipt of the order, a  
meeting of the Board was called to  
consider the same, and at said meet-  
ing, held in the city of Janesville on the  
6th of May, 1878, Messrs. Reed  
and Giles were appointed a committee  
to take testimony in the case. The  
following resolution was also adopt-  
ed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board  
that the investigation be not a public one.

By this resolution, it was not de-  
signed to keep out interested parties.  
But during the investigation the ac-  
cused, the accusers, and parents of pu-  
pils summoned as witnesses, the Board  
of Trustees of the Institute, attorneys  
for parties, and all parties especially  
interested in the result of the in-  
vestigation, have been invited to be present.  
Mr. Ezra G. Valentine, of Chicago,  
has acted as attorney for Messrs. De-  
Motte and Woodbury. The Board  
was fortunate in securing the services  
of Prof. L. H. Jenkins—the first prin-  
cipal of the Institute—as interpreter.

Hons. D. G. Cheever and E. D. Holton  
represented the Board of Trustees of  
the Institute, and assisted in the ex-  
amination of witnesses.

Since comment has been made pro and  
con on the action of the Board in closing  
the doors against the public, the fol-  
lowing considerations are set forth as  
influencing the Board in so determin-  
ing:

1st. The difficulty of getting the  
testimony of deaf-mutes, especially  
girls, in the presence of a crowd. This  
difficulty can only be appreciated by  
those who have had experience.

2d. The investigation was to be  
in the circumstances more in the na-

ture of an inquiry than a formal trial  
of parties, and the wide latitude of the  
inquiry would necessarily involve more  
or less the character of innocent per-  
sons, who would have no opportunity  
to defend themselves.

3d. We were satisfied from our  
preliminary examination that very  
much the testimony which would be  
presented would be but the merest  
ravings of madness, and that its pub-  
lication from day to day would not  
redound to the interest of the State,  
as connected with the Institute, just-  
ice to parties nor the general good.

It became necessary for the Board  
to hear a mass of hear-say evidence in  
order to get the names of witnesses  
from whom to take testimony.

### CHARGES AGAINST TRUSTEES.

In entering upon the investigation,  
we found the members of the Board  
of Trustees of the Institute charged  
with:

1st. Speculating for their personal profit  
in the purchase and sale of supplies for the In-  
stitute.

2d. Some of the members of the Board of  
Trustees were charged with keeping their mis-  
tresses in the Institute.

3d. That the Board had refused, on demand  
being made, to investigate charges against a  
teacher, whose resignation had been requested,  
but on the contrary gave him a certificate setting  
forth the fact that he had not been called upon  
to investigate any charges against said teacher.

The foregoing charges 1, 2 and 3  
were made against the Board of Trust-  
ees by Mr. C. L. Williams, who was  
called as a witness, and who under  
oath testified that the first charge had  
special reference to Messrs. Hamilton  
and Long, former Trustees. The wit-  
ness utterly failed to prove his charge  
in the case of Trustee Hamilton, and  
only had against Trustee Long the  
fact that he (Long) had sold the In-  
stitute some butter and had tried to mark-  
et other things there while a Trustee,  
and which he (Williams) saw. His  
testimony on this subject closed with  
answer to the following question by  
Mr. Giles:

"Have any others of the Trustees  
realized pecuniary advantage from the  
Institution?"

A.—No.

In case of the second charge, the  
witness, C. L. Williams, testified at  
some length, and most signally failed  
to substantiate his charge. The fol-  
lowing question was put to him by Mr.  
Giles:

Q.—Do you retract your charge  
against the Trustees of keeping mis-  
tresses in the Institute?

A.—I do.

In case of the third charge, Presi-  
dent A. L. Chapin, of the Board of  
Trustees, was called and testified as  
follows:

Q.—When did he (Williams) leave  
the Institute?

A.—A year ago last March (1877).

Q.—Why did he resign?

A.—On account of representations  
made to him that it was expedient for  
the interests of the institution that  
his connection with it should cease.

Q.—Please state what those repre-  
sentations were.

A.—They were to the effect that his  
intercourse and correspondence with  
former pupils of the institution were  
such as were believed to be inconsis-  
tent with the best good of those pupils,  
and with the interests of the Institute.

Q.—Did you cite him to interview  
and remind him of the correspondence  
to which you allude?

A.—A committee of the Board was  
appointed to confer with him, and, af-  
ter that conference, he came before the  
Board and tendered his resignation.

It is my impression that he came in  
person. The resignation was in writ-  
ing. We had reason to believe that  
he was cognizant of the charges of im-  
morality which had been brought  
against him.

Q.—What reason had you to believe  
that he was cognizant of the charges?

A.—I was told that the Principal  
had spoken to him concerning them,  
and that Mr. Bishop had met him on a  
visit here who had urged those charg-  
es.

Q.—Do you, of your own knowledge,  
know if Mr. Williams was advised pri-  
vately, or otherwise, of the charges  
made against him?

A.—I do not know the fact positive-  
ly, but supposed that he was fully aware  
of it, and that he understood all that  
underlay the intimations of the resolu-  
tions that were passed and made  
known to him.

The resolutions referred to are as  
follows, and were given in the testi-  
mony of Mr. La Bar, Secretary of the  
Board of Trustees, viz:

"WHEREAS, As it has come to the knowledge  
of the Board that the conduct of Mr. C. L. Wil-  
liams, a teacher of this Institute, with certain  
former pupils has been so imprudent as to seri-  
ously impair, if not totally destroy his influence  
as a teacher, said C. L. Williams is hereby re-  
quested to tender his resignation, to take effect  
immediately; his salary will continue to March  
1, 1877.

Whereupon Mr. Williams tendered  
his resignation, to take effect March  
1, 1877, which was accepted.

The Secretary further testified, in  
answer to the question, "Was that  
preamble, or the substance of it, com-  
municated to Mr. Williams before he  
tendered his resignation?" state what  
you know.

A.—It was communicated to him, I  
think, just as it appears upon the rec-

ords, without alteration, and by being  
read to him.

Q.—Was the resolution passed by the  
Board communicated to Mr. Williams  
before the committee called upon him,  
or the substance of the same?

A.—My impression is that Mr.  
Thomas communicated it to him. He  
went to have a conference. It may be,  
however, that the resolution was pass-  
ed after his report of the conference,  
and then communicated to Mr. Wil-  
liams. The Board of Trustees finally  
gave to Mr. Williams the following  
paper, viz:

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE DEAF AND DUMB,  
DELAVAN, WIS., April 10, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the  
Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the  
Deaf and Dumb, held March 30, 1877, the fol-  
lowing resolution was adopted: In accepting the  
resignation of Mr. C. L. Williams as a professor  
in the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of  
the Deaf and Dumb, the Board of Trustees has  
not been called upon to investigate any charges of  
immoral conduct on the part of Mr. Williams, or  
has any judgment been pronounced by them, de-  
regatory to his moral character.

S. R. LA BAR, Sec'y.

Mr. Williams made numerous copies  
of the foregoing resolution, by the  
electric pen process, and distributed  
them in connection with his other cor-  
respondence, very generally over the  
State. We could not learn that Mr.  
Williams demanded any investigation,  
but by the testimony of President Chapin,  
it appears that his quotation un-  
derstanding at the time was that he  
(Williams) preferred to resign rather  
than stand an investigation.

From the foregoing, it appears to  
the satisfaction of this Board, that Mr.  
Williams was fully informed of the  
charges against him, and on account of  
which his resignation had been re-  
quested; and the Board is of the fur-  
ther opinion that the granting of the  
paper to Mr. Williams, of date April  
10, 1877, by the Board of Trustees was  
inconsistent with their former action,  
and not conducive to the public good.

It seems to us that it became the  
duty of the Board of Trustees, with  
the evidence before them, to arraign  
Mr. Williams in a formal manner and  
require him to answer to the charge  
instead of accepting his resignation.

President Chapin testified that he was  
of a similar opinion, but that "in this  
matter my (his) opinion was overruled  
by a majority of the Board."

CHARGES AGAINST DE MOTTE.

Principal W. H. De Motte, of the  
Institute, was charged with:

1st.—Ordering several of the older  
girls—pupils of the Institute—to  
their rooms and causing them to un-  
dress and go to bed in his presence,  
that they might not thereafter be in a  
position to cry "shame" on a teacher.

2.—Improper, impure and criminal  
intimacy with female teachers in the  
Institute, and some of the older female  
pupils.

Under the first charge the following  
named were suggested to the Board  
as witnesses by the accuser, Mr. C. L.  
Williams, and as being two of the num-  
ber thus abused, viz.: Miss Francis  
Meinert, and Miss Mary H. McKee.  
Francis Meinert being sworn, testifies  
as follows:

Q.—Did you hear the girls talk about  
De Motte sending the girls to bed one  
Sunday afternoon?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you one of those girls?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What were you sent to bed for  
at that time?

A.—I thought at 7:30 minutes.

Q.—Why were you sent to bed at  
7:30 p. m.?

A.—Because some girls went to the  
sewing-room and sat down and talked  
with us on Sunday. Miss Smith  
(teacher) called us to go down in the  
study-room. We ran to the hall. We  
were disobedient.

Q.—Did Mr. De Motte go with you  
or follow you to your sleeping-room?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he stand by the door?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Miss Smith go to the room  
with you?

A.—Yes.

Mary H. McKee testified as follows:

Q.—Did Mr. De Motte offend some  
of the girls?

A.—Some girls played in the yard,  
and Miss Smith told him about it. He  
had to call them and scold them. They  
went up stairs for sleeping-rooms.

Q.—What time in the day was it?

A.—On Sunday.

Q.—What hour?

A.—Seven o'clock.

Q.—Did he (De Motte) go to the  
sleeping-rooms with them?

A.—No.

Q.—How do you know he did not?

A.—He only told them to go up for  
sleeping.

Miss Mary E. Smith (teacher), be-  
ing sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—Do you have charge of all the  
girls, during one Sabbath of each five  
weeks?

A.—Yes; all, unless some are under  
the charge of the matron.

Q.—Did you have charge of the girls  
one Sabbath each five weeks during  
the Spring of 1877?

A.—I could not say every five weeks,  
but I took my turn, and I think it was  
each five weeks.

Q.—Do you remember one particu-  
lar Sabbath during the spring of 1877,  
when some of the girls were disobe-  
dient?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Please state what offense those  
girls were guilty of?

A.—They were called together in the  
study-room in the evening at 7  
o'clock. I think I told the Monitor to  
call them, and some of them did not  
come. Then I went up stairs and  
found two others of them in the sew-  
ing-room and called them; but they did  
not obey and come to the study-room.  
They went out of the building into the  
yard or over the hill. I reported  
them to Mr. De Motte. In the mean-  
time, I think they did not come back,  
as near as I can remember. Mr. De-  
Motte came to the study-room and  
talked to them about their disobe-  
dience, and he told them they should go  
to bed directly.

Q.—What was the hour for the girls  
to go to bed at that time?

A.—For the older girls, 8 1/2.

Q.—Did they go to bed?

A.—They did go up stairs.

Q.—Did Mr. De Motte go with them?

A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you go with them?

A.—I did not directly, but in a few  
minutes I went up to see that they  
had obeyed his directions.

Q.—Had they thus obeyed?

A.—They had or were obeying.

Q.—Did Mr. De Motte go to their  
room that evening?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Would you probably have  
known if he had gone to their room  
that evening?

A.—Yes, sir, and all the household,  
probably.

Q.—At what hour were they sent to  
bed that evening?

A.—Either at 7 or 7 1/2.

From the foregoing, it appears to  
the Board that the first charge is  
negative by the testimony, and we be-  
lieve it to be utterly without founda-  
tion in fact.

As to the second charge, a large  
amount of testimony has been taken.  
Miss Mary Stillwell testifies to seeing  
Mr. De Motte kiss one of the teachers  
in the reception room. She was sent  
by the matron, Mrs. Hill, to the office,  
which being on the opposite side of  
the hall from the reception room door,  
she saw one of the female teachers  
sitting near the table in the middle  
of the room, and he (De Motte) was  
near her, fooling around, and that she  
saw him kiss her. She also testified  
that she saw him kiss Miss Rossman,  
a pupil.

[Principal W. H. De Motte being  
sworn, testified as follows:]

Q.—You heard the testimony of Miss  
Mary Stillwell at Madison?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—From your best recollection,  
what was there in the "parlor scene"  
she described?

A.—I have recollection of nothing  
more than ordinary social freedom,  
such as would be proper among ladies  
and gentlemen associated as we are  
here.

Q.—What may we understand by  
the term "ordinary social freedom?"

A.—Such as would not be offensive  
in the best society.

Q.—What is your idea of social free-  
dom? Would it be proper to kiss fe-  
male teachers with whom you are as-  
sociated?

A.—It certainly would not be prop-  
er.

Q.—Have you ever indulged in the  
practice of kissing female teachers?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever indulged in the  
practice of kissing female scholars?

A.—No, sir; not in a single case  
over ten years of age.

Q.—Have you ever kissed one of  
the female teachers?

A.—I have occasionally when they  
were leaving, and perhaps when they  
returned to the Institute; but never  
impurely or criminally.

Q.—Did you ever kiss a female teacher  
in the reception room or any other  
room in the Institute when no one  
else but yourself and the female teach-  
er were present?

A.—I never did in the reception  
room; I have occasionally, at least  
once, elsewhere, as above mentioned.

[On examination by Mr. Valentine,  
his attorney, Mr. De Motte testified as  
follows:]



# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1878.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

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## NOT AS BAD AS MIGHT BE.

In this week's edition we crowd out a large amount of other matter in order to devote sufficient space for publishing the "Wisconsin Scandal" investigation. On a perusal of the full reports, it appears to us that Principal DeMotte, of the Wisconsin Institution for Deaf-Mutes, is not a man of so black a character as the State press have represented him to be, and if we did that gentleman injustice in our editorial of August 1st, we heartily apologize for having done so. No sordid motive prompted what we had to say on that occasion; simply the general welfare of the deaf-mute scholars of Wisconsin was the only object we had in view. We relied upon the general tone of the Wisconsin press for our conclusions, but since perusing the reports of the investigation we are inclined to the opinion that our judgment was formed too hastily, and are heartily sorry for any wrong impressions that we may have unwittingly conveyed. We must admit, however, that, as to many others, it appears passing strange that Steward Woodbury, of the above institution, should have been permitted, for five or six years, during Mr. DeMotte's principality, to carry out of such extent his nefarious conduct towards female pupils of the school. The mystery involves two suppositions, viz: That either Mr. DeMotte was carelessly ignorant of the character of Woodbury, or that he was under the control of his subordinate; otherwise why was he not dismissed from the position the confidence of which he so grossly abused? One thing is certain, and that is that the Wisconsin Institution is in very bad odor, and Mr. DeMotte would have displayed much wisdom if he had resigned, in the interest of the public good.

## PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The day of pleasure touring is at hand. With the regular recurrence of the "heated term" returns the mania for seeking pleasure. A change of home surroundings for a few weeks to an alleged more comfortable climate affords a convenient excuse for going off in search of pleasure. In isolated instances summer tourists go to temporary residences for strictly sanitary reasons, or under the impression of adding to personal comfort by going to the seaside to obtain the exhilaration of salt water air, to watering-places to quaff medicinal waters and obtain a short respite from exhausting labor, to the islands of the St. Lawrence, or Niagara Falls, to study nature's supreme grandeur, and strengthen their powers of physical endurance preparatory to a renewal of accustomed business pursuits. The great majority, however, of summer tourists are in quest of pleasure rather than health, and it often happens that many such at the end of their summer trips find themselves not very greatly benefitted in a sanitary sense and not feeling much more rested than when they left home, and in not a few cases are the tourists much the worse for the trip and heartily glad when the end has been reached and they get back home and settled down to the regular routine of every day life. In a long run, perhaps, taken upon the average summer trips prove beneficial, as they tend to divert the mind from the wearing cares of business perplexities and the mental exhaustion produced by the intricate cares of household affairs.

It is well for the people of this country that first-class summer resorts are not lacking, to induce a large number of overworked and self-imposed over-taxed people to quit their homes for a brief space, as they are the means of adding to the lives of thousands of Americans who otherwise would shorten their days by a too close application to business in this age of greed and rapacity for the acquisition of wealth.

There is one great drawback which prevents many who most need recreation from enjoying that blessed boon. Unhappily for poor people and those of moderate means high prices usually rule at summer resorts, and the prices for board are usually so extravagant that only those possessed of wealth can afford to partake of the pleasures afforded by the best of them, and even those of less popularity are not slow to imitate the large figures of the most elaborate and gorgeous. There is, however, the consolation offered to the poor that minor places of resort in hot weather are numerous, and many of them, within the reach and means of most of the poorer classes, where they may go for a few days and, on a small scale, enjoy summer pleasures which might be envied by a Rothschild or a Vanderbilt. The amusement and recreation afforded by a sail on the bay or river, or by a family or neighborhood picnic, within the reach of nearly all, frequently being more solid enjoyment than money can purchase at the most distinguished and worst thronged of far-famed pleasure-seeker's annual summer resorts.

## EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Cincinnati has had a few cases of yellow fever.

General Joseph Hooker recently registered at the Grand Union, Saratoga.

John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

The British government has a large deficit and is about to raise \$4,300,000 with which to make it up.

William H. Vanderbilt and family arrived at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., on the 6th inst., on a recreation tour.

Chance, the Fall River defaulter, is said to acknowledge the justice of his sentence, and is making the best of his prison life.

Mr. Whiting Street, of Northampton, Mass., left an estate worth \$500,000, one-fourth of which he will endow to charitable objects.

The Paris Exposition has lessened the usual number of pleasure tourists at Newport who go there to enjoy the sea breezes during the hot weather.

A few nights since a train ran into a wash-out between Miller's Falls and Brattleboro, Vt., killing the engineer, fireman and a man riding on the locomotive, and slightly injuring the conductor.

Honors in some instances descend to the second generation, as in the case of W. H. F. Lee, whom it is proposed to elect to congress as a tribute to the memory of his father, Gen. R. E. Lee.

Thomas A. Godfrey, widower, aged 70, of Ocean Grove, N. J., married to his first wife's niece, Miss Kate Dubbs, aged 22, on the afternoon of August 5th, died the following morning of heart disease.

Thirty-five workmen were in a mine near Beswick, Eng., using naked lights, which communicated with the gas and a terrific explosion took place. Several were severely burned, but only one was dangerously injured.

A passenger train on the Pan Handle Railroad running at the rate of forty miles an hour came into collision with a freight train one and a half miles west of Mingo Junction, O. Fifteen persons were killed and fifty more or less injured.

One hundred armed horsemen went to the jail at Franklin, Tenn., and took out Calvin Beatt, colored aged 18, charged with a heinous crime. As the prisoner has not been seen since it is supposed that he was taken to the woods and hanged.

The body of a young man supposed to be John Hall Whipple, a son of the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, was recently recovered from the river at Louisville, Ky. There was a pistol ball in the right cheek, and there were indications that he had been dissipating in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Fifteen girls at Mme. Somers' dress-making establishment in Cincinnati were poisoned with milk, one fatally, who, as shown by the evidence at the coroner's inquest, administered the poison while in a fit of insanity, although she was a general favorite among all the girls in the shop.

A Texas steamer escaped from a cattle-yard in New York, at three o'clock in the morning and took a bouncing tour on a rampage through the city, a terror to early pedestrians, upsetting people and overturning carts, and furnishing a target for the police-men to shoot at, till a well-directed ball put a final stop to his mad career.

A very brilliant reception was given to General John C. Fremont at the Sturtevant House, New York, in the evening of August 1st, by the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days in California. It was given as a tribute to the General's past career and as a compliment on the occasion of his appointment as Governor of Arizona. Many illustrious pioneers were present.

## The Hemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items to send to The Hemizer.

HENRY DAVIS, of Milan, was one of the deaf-mutes who witnessed the inter-collegiate contest at New London.

We are indebted to E. N. Bowes for a copy of his temperance address. We commend the pamphlet to temperance readers.

It is said that the long-deferred marriage of Professor Gordon, a member of the faculty at the National Deaf-Mute College, took place on the 1st inst.

E. N. Bowes, formerly of Boston, Mass., has moved to Michigan City, Ind., where he has obtained a lucrative position as agent for a leading eastern manufacturing company.

The Advance of July 27th, contains a long and very interesting letter from Dr. P. G. Gillett, Principal of the Illinois Institution, who is on an European tour and a visit to the Paris Exposition.

The approaching marriage of Miss Mary Smith, of East Hartford, Conn., to Edwin W. Frisbee, the well-known base-ballist, of Boston, Mass., is announced. They are both graduates of the American Asylum.

Timothy has been another addition to the family of George A. Holmes, of Boston, in the form of a fine bounding boy. This second son will be christened George A. Holmes, Jr. May the soft, white thing grow up to be like its father not only in name, but in upright, honest manhood.

Owing to the frightful mortality of children by the heat in Boston, the child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter was among the first to fall a victim. This child was their only offspring, and much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved parents, who are greatly respected by their deaf-mute friends in New England.

At a recent meeting of the Athletes Society of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Strawberry Hill, on the edge of the ocean at Boston, Eddie Frisbee, a deaf-mute, by his quickness and activity, won the first prize for the potato race. There are two other deaf-mutes, members of the gymnasium, in which they are not excelled by their companions in feats of strength and skill.

On Sunday, the 23rd inst., quite a large number of deaf-mutes—about sixty-four—came from near and far to see the word of God preached by Mr. Edward Stone, principal of the Hartford Asylum, but the expected gentleman did not come. For some reason he found himself unable to keep his engagement in person, and sent Mr. Abel Clark, one of the teachers, to take his place in the pulpit. Mr. Clark proved an excellent substitute, preaching a sermon of wide application and useful remarks. The subject chosen was "The Anointing at Bethany."

John Francis Donnelly, lately of the New York Institution, and still more recently from the National Deaf-Mute College, has been fortunate enough to obtain a position as compositor in the office of the "Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot." It is said he does not intend to return to the college, which is in our poor judgment the wisest thing he could do. If a deaf-mute has a good position, with good pay, it would be a piece of folly in him to leave it, even to enter college. The Kennedys, however, will not be very glad to hear that they have lost a good second base man.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, of Fall River, Mass., has built, with his own hands, a boat that is, once the wonder and the envy of the town. He was ridiculed, as it has ever fallen to the lot of every inventor or innovator to be, for building his skiff after a fashion somewhat different from all others. Instead of the keel being thick and flat he made it so thin and sharp that the boat cut the water quickly and easily. What was the surprise of the other owners of boats, when at a race, which had been arranged between them, the boat of the despised deaf-mute beat theirs without much difficulty, leaving them all far behind.

MANY readers of the JOURNAL, including the students of the National Deaf-Mute College, will be glad to hear something concerning John Walter Michaels, of Virginia, who was compelled by a broken or sprained arm, while playing ball, to leave the college. Since he left he has been steadily pursuing the trade of harness maker, with his brother, in Knoxville, Tenn. All accounts speak of him as a sober, honest young man. Last week he came to Washington to obtain the Gordian knot that binds a loving couple to each other for life, or, in other words, a marriage license. Fortwith, armed with this instrument, he married Miss Maggie N. Steers, of Goshen Bridge, Va. May their married life be happy and prosperous is the wish of his many friends.

JOHN DONNEL, of Washington, has added another name to the already swelling list of deaf-mute inventors. The way it came about was this: Mr. Donnel happened one day to be watching a poor man sawing wood, during which the cramped position of the man, his extreme weariness and the length of time given to the job, all struck his observing mind. He began to ask himself if there was not a remedy for all this, and in a few days he had discovered a labor-saving machine, so simple and cheap that the inventor wondered why it was not discovered before. He has made a model of the invention, which his friends admire as a proof of mechanical genius, if nothing more. If the inventor's idea can be fully carried out the inventor's future is made; for such a machine, that saves two-fold the labor and time of the hands, would not be long in making its necessity felt. But it remains to be seen whether the theory can be put into practice. We wish Mr. Donnel success.

A good story is told of a friend of Mr. Compton, in Washington. Let it be understood at the start that this friend, whom we will call Mr. H., can hear and talk. One day he went to call on Mr. Compton at his boarding-house. There happened to be two young ladies in the house at the time, who were well acquainted with the deaf-mute gentleman. Mr. H. at once entered into conversation with Mr. Compton, by means of the fingers. The two ladies referred to, seeing this, jumped to the conclusion that both gentlemen were deaf and dumb, and they began to pass their opinions upon the new comer, criticizing, or praising, his looks, by turns. His face flushed alternately with anger and pleasure according to the comments of the fair critics were more or less favorable to his feelings, but he did not show by any other signs that he understood every word that was said, and, on the contrary, he allowed his judges to go on with their criticisms until the moment of departure. Then, at the last moment, he fired a bomb-shell into the enemy's camp by saying: "My dear young ladies, I am not deaf as you supposed, and I have heard every word you said; good night." With that he left them in consternation. But that was not the last of it; the ladies repented of their unintentional rudeness to a stranger, and, with the aid of Mr. Compton, a second meeting took place, at which, after having been introduced, they made an apology to the young man. From that moment they became the best of friends and the trio are often seen together at church and at places of amusement.

B. R. Nordyke, Esq., one of the first teachers of the Michigan Institution, lives on a farm not far from Kingsbury, Ind., and about twenty miles from Michigan City.

MRS. C. H. COOPER, of Watertown, N. Y., recently met with a sad bereavement, occasioned by the loss of her father, whose death occurred on Thursday, August 8th.

C. H. COOPER, of Watertown, N. Y., recently returned from a trip to New York City, and will probably go there again this week. Mr. Cooper and his family expect to go to Spearkill, N. Y., to live next fall.

REV. A. W. MAHON held a service at Michigan City, Ind., Sunday afternoon, August 4th. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bowes, who had just arrived from Boston. After the service the mutes, about seventeen in number, held a brief re-union in the basement of the church.

PRENTICE M., son of C. A. Brown, of Belfast, Me., has shipped as a common sailor, on board a vessel bound from New York to Venice, with the intention of following a seafaring life. The captain of the vessel hailed from Belfast, and is the same who has twice taken Mr. Brown's oldest daughter to Europe.

A deaf-mute from Aylmer, Ont., called on a barber in this city the other day. Said the barber:—"How long ago since you had your hair cut?" Dummy—"About three months ago." Barber—"Awful bad cut. Who cut it?" Dummy—"You did." Silence of ten minutes. Barber (having somewhat recovered his nerves):—"I see that your chin has been cut by the last barber that shaved you?" Dummy—"Yes." Barber—"You ought to have built a head on him bigger than a mule." Dummy—"I did." Barber continues to shave with great care.—The National (Toronto) August 8, 1878.

Two mutes of Cleveland, between thirty and forty in number, had their picnic at Harris' Grove, about ten miles from the city. The day was pleasant. The grounds commanded a fine view of Lake Erie, where the breezes kept everybody cool. Every one seemed to be having a good time, the young children particularly. Much praise is due the ladies for the excellent lunch they prepared and served acceptably on the occasion. A due share of credit must also be given to the committee of arrangements, Messrs. Henton and Gilmore. The committee on refreshments consisted of Mr. Meyer and Miss Grace Smith. At a little past nine o'clock in the evening the party of picnickers boarded the train for home.

## IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

## TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

State Assessor Briggs declared the other day that he knew a widow lady in Batavia who pays more tax on personal property than is paid in the city of Rochester or the city of Utica. He continued: She has not learned to lie as men do. In looking over the personal assessment column you will find that most of it is owned by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, etc. A man while living will deny that he has personal property, or swears off the assessment made against him. It is not until he dies and his property is transferred that the amount of his personal property is determined with any degree of certainty. The man that swears off personal property can dive deeper, stay under longer and come up nastier than any other man the speaker knew. The assessors were not bound he said, to regard the oath of those who swear off personal property, but were bound to ascertain by diligent inquiry the amount of personal property held.

## "LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

This ancient bit of advice is well enough for "spare" people, but how about those that are already too fat? What is to become of them? Sit still, and I'll tell you. After many experiments, extending through months of patient investigation and toil, the celebrated analytical chemist, J. C. Allan, has perfected and given to the world Allan's Anti-Fat. Thus far in several hundred cases this great remedy has never failed to reduce a corpulent person from three to six pounds per week. It is perfectly harmless and positively efficient. Sold by druggists.

## To Pickle Cucumbers Green.

The object is to pickle them in vinegar without first brining them. Pick your pickles, selected to taste, fresh from the vines, with half an inch of stem, cut with scissors or knife; handle carefully, not to rub off the little prickles or spines; with a feather, brush off any and all dust; lay them carefully in a jar, or pickle tub, and pour over them scalding hot vinegar, spiced or otherwise to taste, with a teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of vinegar; a little alum, say a piece as large as a shell-bell walnut, to a gallon of vinegar, will improve them for the taste of some. Let the pickle tub be an opaque one, in the dark and cool; spread a muslin cloth over the top of the pickles in the vinegar, and see that the vinegar covers the pickles well. The vinegar may need re-salting or renewing after a week or two, which must be left to the good judgment of the housewife.

## HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—take Hop Bitters! See other column.

## Local Paragraphs.

Clear sky and fine weather.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Thomas are at Thousand Islands.

Mrs. C. B. Thompson is able to ride out occasionally.

T. W. Skinner and family are camping at Thousand Islands.

George and Judson Rickard lately visited friends at Camden.

N. P. Webb is spending a few days with friends at Camillus, N. Y.

Ned Stone and Walter McMullin, of Baldwinsville, were in town last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griffith are on a visit among friends at Sacketts Harbor.

That fine, large composing stone of ours came from Frank Salladin's marble shop.

Mrs. John Bennett and Mrs. Thomas Temple have gone to Thousand Islands.

C. L. Webb has engaged as book-keeper at the casket, tub and poke manufactory.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school picnic is to be at Mexico Point on Friday, August 23d.

Misses Minnie Barton and Carrie Cornish, of Rome, are spending a few days at J. W. Larkin's.

The Band of Hope had interesting and profitable exercises at the M. E. Church last Sunday afternoon.

The M. E. Sunday-school picnic, which was postponed from last Wednesday, is to be held to-morrow.

Hiram Cowles and daughter, and E. C. Carpenter and wife, of Rome, were at Mrs. J. R. Stone's visiting, last week.

The editor of the JOURNAL left home last Friday evening for a few days' absence in the northern part of the State.

Mrs. J. R. Drake, who has long been confined to the house by sickness, is better and able to get out again.

Blackberries were sold in this village, one day last week, at the unusually low price of two cents a quart—cheap enough for the closest buyer.

The sky being clear last Monday night the facilities were good for viewing the moon's partial eclipse, and many embraced the opportunity.

Mr. S. W. Eddy occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning, in the absence of Rev. J. Q. Adams, pastor of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Thomas, of Cleveland, O., have lately been visiting friends in this village. Mrs. Thomas is a step-daughter of Mrs. Paddock.

The annual inspection, muster and review of the Forty-eighth Regiment, which took place at Oswego July 29th, is complimented by the Army and Navy Journal.

A large gathering of firemen and Grangers and others, accompanied by the Helicon Band, made an excursion to Mexico Point, where they enjoyed a picnic, last Saturday.

Professor and Mrs. C. C. Stowell arrived in town last week. Mr. Stowell will resume his position of assistant teacher in Mexico Academy at the commencement of next term.

Mr. David Bullard, of Orleans county, who has been here and at Thousand Islands for a few weeks, visiting friends and for the benefit of his health, left for his home last Saturday.

Quite a large party left here last Friday for Thousand Islands. It consisted of Rev. J. P. Stratton and family, of Crawfordville, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Becker and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. C. Peck.

In the absence of Rev. W. F. Hem-enway, the pulpit at the M. E. Church was occupied last Sunday morning by Rev. S. Boyd, and in the evening by Rev. Hall, Pastor of the M. E. Church at Holmesville. Both sermons contained many practical suggestions.

Sowed crops are mostly harvested in this locality. Farmers say that late sowed oats are a light crop, while those put in early, as was the case with a large portion, brought a heavy yield. The corn crop, of which there is somewhat more than the usual acreage, gives promise of a profitable harvest.

The party that left here last Friday for Thousand Islands met with a delay of several hours at Watertown, owing to the damage done to the railroad between that city and Cape Vincent by the heavy rain storm of Thursday night. They reached their destination at between 11 and 12 p. m., all safe and sound.

The Oswego County Agricultural Society's annual fair on the grounds near this village will be held this year on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September. It is expected that the fair will be an unusually brilliant one this year. The Sandy Creek fair will be held September 4th, 5th and 6th, and the Oswego Falls fair September 17th, 18th and 19th, both of which will, undoubtedly, maintain their usually well-known standard of excellence.

Under the auspices of Mexico Tent of Reclimates a temperance meeting will be held Friday evening, August 16th, at the Presbyterian Church, commencing at 7:30. There will be no admission fees. Addresses will be made by Mr. W. H. Gardener, of Oswego, and Rev. J. P. Stratton, of Crawfordville, Ind., formerly pastor of the above named church, and the Helicon Band will be present and furnish music. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to everybody.

## OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY.

The object of the above-named feature of our paper is to render pecuniary aid to the families and legal representatives of deceased subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, or to such other persons as said subscribers shall have designated.

Any individual, deaf or dumb, or otherwise, residing in the United States of America, or in Canada, who is in good health, and who pays in advance one year's subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL at any time in the year from the first of April to the end of March of each year, may become a member of the Mutual Auxiliary. Each and every person must make application in the form described below, which shall be recommended by an actual subscriber or agent of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Upon the death of a subscriber, certified by the clergyman of the deceased, and three subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, the present proprietor and the future proprietors of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL shall transmit within thirty days after the expiration of the year the sum of twenty-five cents, from each subscription received for THE JOURNAL, to the heirs and assigns of the deceased. If two or more deaths occur within the year the said sum shall be equally divided and forwarded to the heirs and assigns of each of the deceased. In case, however, no death occurs during the year the said sum shall accrue to the benefit of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Each subscriber shall receive a certificate of membership from the proprietor of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. Only persons who subscribe to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, in advance, shall be eligible for membership, and each person or persons shall remain members as long as he or she continues to pay one dollar and fifty cents for the paper, at least one week in advance of the time at which his or her subscription expires. If a subscriber neglects to renew his or her subscription he or she shall be notified, his or her name erased from the list of subscribers, and he or she shall forfeit all claims upon the Mutual Auxiliary, provided, however, that he or she may be reinstated by the proprietor of THE JOURNAL upon making application and paying all assessments made during the interval between such forfeiture and reinstatement, and twenty-five cents for expenses.

FORM OF APPLICATION.—County, State (or Province) of \_\_\_\_\_, being in good health, and not, to his or her knowledge, being seized of any disease likely to prove fatal, desiring to be a member of "OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY," herewith encloses one dollar and fifty cents as his or her subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and promises to pay one dollar and fifty cents every year, at least one week in advance of the expiration of his or her subscription; or, failing to make such payments, to forfeit all claims against the said Mutual Auxiliary.

For the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ (Here name of applicant.) Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1878. \_\_\_\_\_ Clergyman of the deceased. \_\_\_\_\_ Subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1877, made and executed by James Padlock, of the County of Hamilton, State of New York, as mortgagor to Ebenezer G. Bliss, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, on the fifteenth day of December, 1877, at half-past three o'clock, p. m., in book 115 of mortgages, page 75.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was after said date, and on the tenth day of January, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred to the said Ebenezer G. Bliss, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in said Clerk's office, on the sixth day of June, 1878.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$125.27), namely, fifteen and 67-100 dollars (\$15.67) in interest, and one hundred and ten dollars and sixty cents (\$106.60) principal. The amount not due and to become due on the said mortgage is the sum of \$106.60, and the interest thereon, which said sum is payable on the first day of September, 1878, to wit: Beginning on the first day of September, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law Office of Newton W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in Oswego County, N. Y., over the Helicon Band, on the corner of West Bridge and First streets in said city.

The premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, and being part of Lot No. 68, in the 23d Township of Scotia's Patent, described and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the lot line between Parish and West Moyses, at the south-west corner of said land owned and occupied by D. W. Crandall and wife; thence northerly along said Crandall's west line to the line of the said Parish and West Moyses, to the corner of said land owned and occupied by D. E. Benson; thence westerly along the said D. E. Benson's south line, 37 1/2 rods; thence southerly to said town line; thence easterly along the said town line, 37 1/2 rods to the place of beginning; containing fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less.

Said mortgage being given to secure the purchase of said land above described. Dated at Oswego, the 12th day of June, 1878. N. W. NUTTING, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, 1877, made and executed by Maxine Goodah and Henrietta Goodah, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to Charles D. Hughes, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 108, at page 423, on the first day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was afterward, to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1876, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred under the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in said Clerk's office, on the eighth day of June, 1878.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and 66-100 dollars (\$693.66). The said sum is the principal amount of principal and interest of said mortgage remaining unpaid. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, by the subscriber, to wit: Charles D. Hughes, at public auction on the fifth day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law Office of Newton W. Nutting, corner West Bridge and First streets in said city.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, so as aforesaid, to be sold, substantially as they are contained in the said mortgage: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the third ward of the City and County of Oswego, N. Y., and being subdivided twenty (20) of Block twenty-eight (28), described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said Block, running thence north on the east line of Eighth street ninety-nine (99) feet; thence east on a line parallel with Onondica street thirty-three (33) feet; thence south at right angles to said line parallel with said east line of Eighth street ninety-nine (99) feet; thence west at right angles on the north line of Onondica street thirty-three (33) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated at Oswego, the 12th day of June, 1878. W. T. BARNES, Assignee.

N. W. NUTTING, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of T. W. Miller, Surrogate of Oswego County, a hearing will be held on all persons having claims against Arnold Holton, late of the town of Albion, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to N. W. Collins, Attorney for the estate of the Surrogate's office, at Oswego, on or before the first day of August, 1878, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated Mexico, Feb. 18, 1878.

GEORGE E. BELLAMY, Executor.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1876, made and executed by Francis Ryan and Mary Ryan, of the City and County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to the German Deposit and Association of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, at page 588, at five o'clock, p. m., on the twenty-third day of January, 1876.

And, whereas, the said mortgage was afterward, to wit, on the seventh day of June, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred under the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in



# REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTION TRUSTEES.

DELAVAN, Wis., July 30, 1878.

To correct misrepresentations and to relieve unfavorable impressions therefrom, the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb present the following plain, concise statement of facts respecting their recent action:

In February, 1877, the attention of this Board was called to certain rumors and charges against the character of Mr. C. L. Williams, then a teacher in the Institute. A member of the Board was immediately deputed to follow up these rumors and ascertain what evidence could be obtained to substantiate or refute the charges. He made diligent inquiry and brought in his report, from which it appeared that there was ground for suspicion that Mr. Williams had been criminally intimate with a young lady, formerly a pupil in the Institute, but the evidence was too vague to establish his guilt in that respect. It was, however, manifest that he had visited and corresponded with the young lady in question and with other former pupils in a way prejudicial to their good and likely to work mischief in the Institution. One of the Board was then sent out to confer with Mr. Williams. On his return the following resolution was passed, viz:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that the conduct of Mr. C. L. Williams, a teacher in this Institute, has been so imprudent as to seriously impair, if not totally destroy, his influence as a teacher, therefore,

Resolved, That said C. L. Williams is hereby requested to tender his resignation, to take effect immediately; his salary to continue to March 1, 1878.

This resolution was read to Mr. Williams in the presence of the Board, and he tendered his resignation accordingly, and it was accepted. It was understood that he was at the time fully cognizant of the rumors and suspicions above referred to.

Some time after he had left, Mr. Williams represented to the President and other members of the Board that he had been wronged by a published statement to the effect that he had been removed from the Institute for gross immorality, and asked for an investigation for his vindication. The Board, on the 30th of March, 1877, gave him a hearing in the presence of the father of the young lady above referred to. The statements on both sides were vague and vehement, but brought no new light on the matter in question, except that Mr. Williams presented an affidavit which seemed to relieve one circumstance that had sustained the suspicions of his guilt. There was no reason to think that an investigation on the special charge could reach a satisfactory conclusion. The real occasion for asking his resignation was wholly unrelieved. That his case might not appear before the public in a false or exaggerated aspect, however, the following negative statement was given him:

"In according the resignation of Mr. C. L. Williams as professor in the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Board of Trustees have not been called upon to investigate any charges of immoral conduct on the part of Mr. Williams, nor has any judgment been pronounced by them derogatory to his moral character."

By this, the Board intended to say only that Mr. Williams did not go out of this Institute as one tried and convicted of adultery. More than this they refused to say in his behalf.

Soon after this, Mr. Williams began writing letters defamatory and insulting to members of this Board and of the State Board of Charities, to the Governor and other officers of the State, flinging out freely charges of lewdness and other crimes against Trustees, Principals, Steward, teachers and other employees of the Institute. These were regarded only as expressions of spite and malice, or possibly insanity on his part. He persevered in this course, sparing no pains to trump up charges, especially against the Principal and Steward, until some members of the Board of Charities were induced to give ear to his statements and to think there must be something in them. Inquiries made by them seemed to bring out some evidence sustaining the charges. That Board accordingly asked a conference with our Board on the 24th of April last, when they laid before us a digest of the statements made to them. At the same time, the statements, in details most gross, and in language indecent even, through the agency of Williams, thrown before the public by the press. Our Board carefully considered the matter as thus presented by the Board of Charities, and spent a day in making inquiries of teachers, matron, and other employees of the Institution. It was evident that this Board was not the proper body to conduct a thorough investigation, for three reasons:

1. They were themselves implicated and therefore must be presumed to be interested and prejudiced.

2. It was doubtful whether the law gave them authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, or provided for the expense of an investigation conducted by them.

3. It was the special business of the Board of Charities to make such investigations and the law gave them full authority and made it necessary provision for doing so.

It was accordingly voted that the following communication be sent to the Governor:

"The Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb have at the suggestion of the State Board of Charities and Reform, considered charges preferred by Mr. C. L. Williams, implicating the Principal and Steward of the Institute of immoral practices. These have made preliminary inquiries respecting these charges and are convinced that they are malicious in aim and without real foundation. But the manner in which they have been thrown before the public seems to demand thorough investigation of all matters involved. This Board therefore request that you call upon the State Board of Charities, as a disinterested and impartial body to conduct such an investigation."

Messrs. Chever and Holton were appointed a committee on the part of this Board to assist in said investigation.

The report of the investigation was laid before us on the 10th of July. Our committee reported their constant attendance on the investigation and testified that it had been conducted thoroughly and fairly. The report states that the investigating Board found the Trustees charged:

1. "With speculating for their personal profit in the purchase and sale of supplies for the Institute."

2. Some of the members of the Board of Trustees were charged with keeping their mistresses at the Institute.

3. That the Board has refused on demand being made to investigate charges against a teacher whose resignation has been requested, but on the contrary gave him a cordial setting forth the fact that it had not been called upon to investigate any charges against said teacher."

Mr. Williams, the accuser, on the witness stand, retracted the first two of these charges, respecting the third, the investigating Board think our Board erred in judgment in not arraigning Mr. Williams in a formal manner to answer to the charges, instead of accepting his resignation. We are content to let the facts stated in the outset of this paper stand as our reply to this verdict.

Principal W. H. De Motte was found charged with:

1. "Ordering several of the older girls, pupils of the Institute, to their rooms and causing them to undress and go to bed in his presence, that they might not thereafter be in a position to cry shame on a teacher."

2. Improper, impure, and criminal intimacy with female teachers of the Institute and some of the older pupils."

The report affirms that the first of these charges "is negatively by the testimony and believed to be utterly without foundation in fact." Respecting the second, the investigating Board say "we are of the opinion that there has been no impure or criminal intimacy between Principal De Motte and the female teachers or the older pupils of the Institute. We are, however, of the opinion that indiscreet familiarity has been more or less indulged." The ground of this light censure appears to be Mr. De Motte's own admission rather than the testimony of others. On inquiry, his utmost offending is found to be that he has occasionally greeted a teacher or a pupil with a kiss on leaving or returning to the Institute, and in two or three instances on a casual meeting of a teacher in the building. In his testimony, Mr. De Motte pronounces his own judgment against such acts as a practice; but to the specific question whether he has ever thus greeted a teacher, he acknowledges that he has on two or three occasions. For this, in the presence of our Board, he expressed his willing acceptance of the verdict "indiscreet familiarity" applied to it. With this before us as his sole offense and with the expression of the investigating Board commending his administration, our Board appointed him Principal for another year. They felt that they could not do otherwise without offering a premium to insubordination and malicious scandal.

The steward, A. J. Woodbury, was charged:

1. "With the seduction of female pupils.

2. With having committed rape upon the persons of female pupils."

After long and tedious examination of many witnesses the investigating Board say respecting these charges:

"We reluctantly conclude that A. J. Woodbury did according to the testimony commit an offense, the object being to test the willingness of these girls to submit to his purpose by a surrender of their chastity." This judgment is at the same time qualified by the statement that the acts referred to took place five or six years ago and that for all the time before, and since, the conduct of Mr. Woodbury stands unexceptionable but for these charges. Before these charges were brought forward, it was the purpose of our Board to abolish the distinct office of Steward and devolve the duties of that office upon the Principal with the assistance of a clerk. That purpose was now carried out. It was voted that Mr. Woodbury's services be discontinued after the 15th of August next, the intervening time to be given to the proper closing up and transfer of the books and accounts. We did not deem it necessary to pass a distinct judgment on the acts of years ago, believing that his own positive and persistent denial, sustained by a character unimpeached except by these charges, should weigh something against the questionable testimony of mutes, called out by special influence, six years after the occurrence of the acts alleged and especially when it appears that the mother, to whom the offense was reported at the time, and whose evidence is of much weight in the matter, did not deem it of sufficient consequence either, to keep her daughter from returning to school or to make it known to the principal or any of the teachers or trustees. In view of these considerations, without contesting the conclusion of the investigating Board, this Board were disposed to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and therefore refrain from affixing any additional stigma to his character.

The report clearly establishes the fact that this man Williams has been engaged for years in machinations to unsettle the position of more than one Principal in the Institute and disturb the orderly discipline and the quiet steady work of instruction and study which are essential to the prosperity of such an institution; and in the prosecution of these aims he has been utterly reckless in his charges and unscrupulous in the means employed to obtain evidence to sustain them. His course has burdened the State with two laborious and expensive investigations and in the result of both his chief accusations have been shown to be unfounded. Meantime the minds of pupils have been by these efforts disturbed and parents have been filled with anxiety respecting their children. The mischief thus wrought can be fully ap-

preciated only by those who have been in the situation of teachers and trustees.

In dealing with the matters presented in the report of the investigating Board, this Board have felt it their just duty to guard the moral purity of the children for whose welfare this institution is maintained by the State. They have felt that they had also a duty to guard the reputation of those who, at their call, came to the responsible charge of guiding the discipline and instruction of these youths against the malicious assaults of whoever may appear as a more wanton and reckless accuser. They pretend to no infallibility in judgment, but they sincerely believe the action they have taken in this case to be the best possible in the circumstances, for the accomplishment of both ends, and by that action they are content to stand or fall. They have taken this action fully sensible of the responsibility of their trust and desiring in the sight of God and man to be faithful to that trust.

And now to reassure the confidence of the parents and friends of the deaf, we state that in the Institution, rules are and have been in force to regulate by careful restrictions the intercourse of all the members of the Institution so as to guard against immoralities and avoid the very appearance of evil. The principal, matron and teachers are especially charged to watch continually for these evils and their diligence in this respect will certainly be quickened by the ordeal to which they have been subjected by these scandals and investigations.

We can confidently say further, that we believe that the children sent to this institution will be brought under influences most favorable to their intellectual growth and to the development in them of a pure and noble manhood and womanhood, which will relieve the calamity under which they labor and make them useful and happy members of society and citizens of the State.

Recognizing the powerful influence of the public press and believing that much which has been printed in the columns of our newspapers has proceeded from a partial apprehension of the real facts, we do respectfully ask the papers of our State generally to give a place to this simple statement of the case as we understand it, not for our vindication, but to counteract the evil that must flow from erroneous or exaggerated impressions.

A. L. CHAPIN,  
E. D. HOLTON,  
HOLLIS LATHAM,  
S. REES LATHAM,  
D. G. CHEVER, } TRUSTEES.

## IGNOMINIOUS WHITEWASH.

Views of a Member of the State Board of Charities.

He Deems the Investigation of the Delavan Scandal Simply Outrageous—Some Timely Advice to Gov. Smith—Bounces the Local Board—An Interview with A. E. Elmore.

Milwaukee Sentinel, July 19, 1878.

MADISON, July 18.—Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, member of State Board of Charities and Reform, is in the city, and was approached by *The Sentinel* reporter this afternoon. Elmore says he was purposely absent from the State during the investigation of the Delavan scandal. When the matter was first broached he told Chapin and Holton, of the local board of trustees, that they were the proper persons to handle the affair, and if they didn't want to or couldn't, Gov. Smith should immediately revoke their commission. Elmore says he told De Motte before the investigation that whether he was guilty or not, the fact that the finger of suspicion pointed at him made it necessary for him to resign instantly. His power for usefulness was gone, and no degree of whitewash would remove the stain from one of the most needed and prominent charities. There would ever hang over it a cloud of infamy as long as De Motte remained, and parents would keep their children away. He, himself, would not send a pupil there while persons remained at the head against whom there was the faintest breath of suspicion. Whether the suspicion was well based or not, to raise suspicion was to immediately kill the institution. Elmore says that the conclusion of Giles and Reed from the testimony produced is simply outrageous, and he is particularly severe on what he deems the most ignominious whitewash that ever came to his knowledge. Dwelling with severity on the comments of the board on Woodbury, who was chaste after his marriage, here Elmore ejaculated some of his broadest denunciatory oaths, and spoke in violent terms of the state of morals at Delavan. The interview was on the steps of the Park Hotel, and he was heard plainly down at the Vilas House, fully a block away. The Sage of Munkwango just fairly whooped as he declared if Gov. Smith had any sense he would revoke the commissions of the board of trustees for disgracing the State by re-electing De Motte and letting Woodbury off by only abolishing the office. If Smith wants to make himself the most popular man in the State, let him do this to-morrow. The sentiments of Elmore were heartily echoed by every man in the large audience of leading politicians and lawyers on the steps of the hotel, though it was hinted that it was in bad taste to allow his fellow members, Giles and Reed, to run the investigation, then go away and wait till the State press has had time to express opinion, and denounce the whole business. To have stayed at home and made a minority report would have been more dignified.

## MISCELLANEOUS PIETY.

### CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

(Chicago Times, July 29, 1878).

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., July 29, 1878.

George Compton was raised in this county, and nearly twenty years ago joined the Southern Illinois Conference Methodist Episcopal church, and was an acceptable member of that body for many years, receiving from the hands of the late Bishop Thomson elder's orders at the annual conference in 1866, and continued as an itinerant until a few years since, when he located and accepted the position of assistant cashier to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at Bunker Hill, Ill., which place he held until his disastrous failure a year since, caused by Compton and James A. Beach, the cashier, speculating in pork and grain in Chicago, whereby the stockholders and depositors lost about \$100,000. Compton and Beach have both left Bunker Hill, the teller now being under indictment in the Macopin county circuit court, and the whereabouts of the former being unknown. At a session of the Alton district conference held this week, Compton was tried for his complicity in the bank failure, and although he was ably and eloquently defended by his counsel, Rev. Jonathan A. Scarritt, of Brighton, he was unanimously expelled both from the ministry and membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his parchments returned to the conference.

Serious charges having been preferred against Rev. McKendree De Motte, M. D., formerly a member of the Illinois Conference Methodist Episcopal church, affecting his reputation both as a man and a member, a committee consisting of Rev. George Hughey, presiding elder of this district; Rev. Fred L. Thompson, A. G. Woolford, R. F. Rambo, Rev. Dan W. Phillips, J. R. Mously, and Rev. Jonathan A. Scarritt, will investigate the charges on next Tuesday. Rev. Nathan E. Harmon, of Fidelity, prosecutor, and Rev. J. B. Reynolds, of Brighton, defendant. Dr. De Motte is at present the supply on the Griffin circuit in this county. He is a brother of Rev. W. H. De Motte, of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb asylum; Prof. De Motte, of Wesleyan University of Bloomington, and Col. Marsh L. De Motte, formerly postmaster and editor of *The Register*, of Lexington, Mo., but now of Valparaiso, Ind.

## A DRUNKARD'S FATE.

WEST WATERTOWN, Mo., July 21, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Intemperance is a great National evil. It never makes a man richer, but has brought many to rags and beggary. Its moments of bliss are repaid by hours of misery. It never makes a man better. It never makes a man healthier. Many a man has dined up conscience, quenched the Holy Spirit and drank damnation to himself by falling under that curse. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." "For at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." A boy or man would rather walk than act awkward; he would rather stand up than fall down, and he would rather go to a party than hide away with a lot of rough hard-fisted fellows to swallow liquor greedily. When he grows up he would rather be a man than a walking wine cask or rum barrel. He would rather live in a good house than a poor one. He would rather be beloved and respected than despised and hated. If a man determines not to take the first glass, no body can make him take the second. All the drunkenness on the earth begins with the first glass, and frequently at the family table. It is generally there that a youth has his first temptation. Before he takes the first glass he is perfectly sober, but not quite afterwards. To the first glass may be traced the greatest portion of poverty, crime, insanity, bankruptcy and deaths. If you take the first glass, others will follow your example who are weaker or not so careful as yourself and may be led to drunkenness; but if you entirely abstain, you set an example which is safe for everybody to follow. If you drink liquor it will cost you a considerable sum of money. It is dangerous for you to look at liquor. It is an affair of fiends, fighting and murder. It robs the mind of its strength and thickens the tongue. Intoxication is the terminus of a long line of evil, but many perilous and ruinous stations are passed before a hopeless traveler arrives at that sad end of his journey. Hundreds of millions of money pour down the throats of the people in the shops of strong drink. Night after night and day after day mothers, wives, etc., walk slowly or sit down in their rooms in agony and dread, not knowing what to expect; whether their husbands will be brought home drunk or spend the night in some low den. It is better and wiser to preserve health by not drinking liquor of any kind. It has been said that over 30,000 members are annually expelled from Christian churches for drunkenness. Both speaking and hearing, and deaf-mute people are reformers and drunkards. The former are the most. Drunkenness is not only a misfortune, but a sin. How can they be saved? Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, and Mr. J. Gough, the temperance lecturer have saved thousands of drunkards from the terrible curse of strong drink. They manifested their emotions by sighs and tears, and signed the pledges. They were happy and joined the church. A man in Chicago spent \$21,000 and became a beggar. Liquor is not only a medicine, but a poison. It is a devil. Men who get drunk frequently return home and beat or murder their innocent wives and children.

They are arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life, or to be hanged.

Their wives often lay down on their sofas until their husbands return home, late in the evening. Sorrow and trouble come into many lives. Love and friendship are overwhelmed by hatred caused by bad habits that begin in ignorance and recklessness. It is dangerous to indulge the appetite at all in spirituous liquor. It is dangerous for parents to permit their children to use intoxicating drink. It is a terrible sight to see men going to ruin. How do you like to see the drunkards' red noses, bleary eyes and stupid down-cast look? Sixty thousand and hopeless wretches die annually through drunkenness. They will need coffins much sooner for liquor drinking. One million children are orphaned. Drunkards stagger and fall to the wet, muddy, cold or snowy ground. People are accustomed to pass them without assistance, but policemen arrest them. At a temperance lecture in New York, a lady said that 42 women in that city were killed by drunken husbands, and most of them were kicked to death. This is a terrible picture. An ex-congressman bought a supper for a man who was worth \$50,000 eight years ago. Every dollar he spent for rum. It is said that Maine prohibits the sale of liquor. In 1830 thirteen distilleries made one million gallons of liquor there; now there is not a distillery or brewery in Maine. Policemen and sheriffs are accustomed to seize barrels, casks and bottles of liquor every where. Never learn to smoke, never chew tobacco and never drink spirituous liquor of any kind. Never touch a drop of liquor, never taste it, and never handle a glass. Both speaking and hearing, and deaf-mute men get drunk, walk on the railroad track and are killed instantly by engines. It is not right to license any man to sell liquor.

C. F. F.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1878.

We have lately experienced a slight outbreak of labor troubles here in Washington, but their prompt suppression is something of a guarantee for the future. The contractor in charge of a Government job—excavating for the new Bureau of Printing and Engraving building—has been paying laborers \$1 per day and had no difficulty in getting plenty of them at that price. But the labor league said they should not work for less than \$1.50 per day, and anonymous notices were posted to the effect that any workmen taking the contractor's price would be shot. But still the work went on. The attempt to carry out these threats was summarily dealt with by the police, two or three persons being wounded—one fatally.

The object principally aimed at by the desperate League is to force the Government to do its own work, and pay laborers good wages, instead of sub-letting it by contract. The theory of all these combinations is that every employer and every contractor is getting rich off the labor of his employees. Yet how fallacious this theory is. In this case the contractor, estimating upon the basis of cheap labor in these idle times, took the job at about one-third the price per yard that was formerly paid here for the same class of work, and cannot possibly come out with a profit beyond reasonable pay for his own time and services, to say nothing of the capital invested in carrying it through. The men he employs are glad enough to get \$1 per day, and the dangerous principle of these leagues that a man may not work for what he can get; that the employe may regulate the business of the employer and compel him to pay certain wages and conform to certain regulations of trades' unions, whether he is able to or not, and whether it suits him or not, is one that must be put down.

The suffering laboring men must remember that almost all employers, whatever their business, have long been working at a loss, or lying idle and eating up the savings of former years, and that it is only by the return of the prosperity which the country formerly enjoyed, and the redistribution of labor to those points where it can be profitably employed, that their condition can be permanently bettered. Attempts to keep labor up to an unnatural price by strikes and violence will only recoil upon the working class and make their condition worse than it would otherwise be.

When money is plenty and business is brisk, and enterprises of all kinds are competing for labor, prices will be high. At present there are at Washington and in all our cities many more laborers than can find employment. Three-fourths of the negroes who composed the mobs seen on our streets have no business here at best, and ought to be at work in the cotton, corn and tobacco fields where they are needed. They live during the winter on what their women and children beg from door to door, or at the soup houses scattered about the city, and when summer comes refuse to work when offered all their services are fairly worth.

This will be my last letter from Washington for a few weeks. "Phono," somewhat out of health, worn and weary with close application and hard work, is going to the mountains to recuperate. But he will not neglect his weekly readers who surely will be glad of a brief change from Washington gossip and happenings to something new and fresh from the "Realm of the West," of which most of us really know comparatively little—something of the majesty and grandeur of the Rocky mountains and of Colorado scenery. This is the time

when all that can do so seek relaxation and recreation—when thousands flee from dog days and "hay fever," and the many ills of the season. How much more they enjoy and gain in pleasure, mental improvement and vigor of body, who spend these weeks in the study and admiration of nature's works than can those who at some fashionable resort pass the time in routine amusements and frivolous excitements—the same day after day and year after year. To those who have means and leisure for a summer trip, a journey across the fertile plains to the mountains, and a short sojourn among the wonders there to be seen, costs less than a few weeks at the sea shore, and offer inducements not to be eclipsed by even a tour to Europe. Your correspondent will be accompanied by a party of fellow-journalists, taking the new and magnificent Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee route, which, by its connection with the Denver and Rio Grande road at Pueblo, approaches the famous San Juan mining country, and passes through nearly all the important points in Colorado, including Colorado Springs and Denver. In my next I will give you something about the route, the country through which it passes, and what is to be seen beyond.

PHONO.

## BLINDNESS CURED BY BAT.

The Medical Examiner writes: "We should not have ventured to notice this remarkable case had it not fallen under the observation of M. Bouchut, physician to the children's Hospital, Paris. A boy, aged eleven, was attacked by contracture of the muscles of the lower extremities during the eruption of the second teeth. As often happens in cases of this kind, the attacks were intermittent, and resisted all the usual remedies. M. Bouchut was now consulted. Taking from his desk a metallo-therapeutic copper chain, he applied it to the contracted wrist; and in a quarter of an hour the wrist was free. The muscles of the left wrist were quickly relaxed by the same means. The application was ready and so easily effected, that the boy's mother was taught how to employ it herself. She returned in a month with her little patient, but the copper chains, aided by antispasmodics, failed; amaurosis now set in, and the case assumed an unpromising aspect. M. Bouchut felt rather uneasy. The attacks, however, suddenly ceased in a couple of days. On closer observation it was discovered that a large cat had taken up its abode in the child's bed, and frequently lay in contact with his face. An explanation was now easy. The electrical action of the animal's hair had dissipated the contracture, but it returned whenever the animal was removed. A final cure, however, did not take place until the teeth were cut.

## THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

A silver dollar represents a day's work for the laborer. He has no idea of what it is worth. He would be as likely to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other thing. But if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and dollars by the sweat of his brow he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he earns a dollar he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the full value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one without it is almost inevitably thrown away. With it and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

A Table,  
For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

AUGUST 18th, 1878.

### MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 18th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Numbers xvi.  
2d Lesson—Acts xxvi.  
English Lectionary.  
1st Lesson—1st Kings x, 1-25.  
2d Lesson—Romans xv, v. 8.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the ninth Sunday after Trinity.

### EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 18th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Numbers xxix.  
2d Lesson—James i.  
English Lectionary.  
1st Lesson—1st Kings xi, 1-15 or xi, v. 26.  
2d Lesson—Matt. xxvi, 1-31.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the ninth Sunday after Trinity.

On her late trip from Liverpool to Quebec the steamship *Moravian*, with five hundred people on board, took fire twice on the passage, but was saved from destruction by the heroism of the officers and good discipline of the crew; one third of the cargo, however, had to be thrown overboard and the remainder so deluged with water that it was seriously damaged, the fire having originated among bales of woolen goods in the fore-hold. The vessel arrived at the end of her trip with six feet of water in her hold. It is surmised by some that combustibles were secreted among the cargo in order to destroy the goods and obtain the insurance on them.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

—Yellow fever is on the increase in New Orleans.

—Sixty-two liquor dealers of Elmira, N. Y., are under indictment.

—Rarus, the trotting horse, made a mile in 2:13½ at the Buffalo races.

—In Rochester, N. Y., 112,000 barrels of beer are manufactured annually.

—Ackerly, a hotel keeper at Scranton, while quelling a fracas, shot John Malia dead.

—Thorne & Parsons, wholesale leather merchants, of Toronto, Can., have failed.

—Michael Reese, of California, who recently died in Germany, left property valued at \$10,000,000.

—Laura Hartley, of St. Louis, upon hearing that her lover was a counterfeiter, died of convulsions.

—Two cases of leprosy among the Chinese population of San Francisco have caused considerable alarm.

—Three dray loads of silver, worth \$300,000, were lately drawn to the United States Treasury at San Francisco.

—Seven prisoners at the Cumberland, Md., jail overpowered the keeper and escaped, on the night of August 5th.

—A saw-mill engine boiler at Enterprise, W. Va., exploded, on the 3d inst., killing three men and seriously injuring three others.

—Russia's total expenses during the war up to the 24th of last June, including the depreciation of the rouble, were \$592,800,000.

—A severe hail storm swept over Morristown on the 4th inst., breaking a large amount of window glass and blowing down trees and signs.

—Four children were struck by lightning, one of whom was killed and the others seriously injured, in a gospel tent at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst.

—An insane woman, aged 27, a daughter of Thaddeus Frost, of Boston, committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil over her clothing and setting fire to it.

—Sixteen faro-players, mostly well-to-do young men, were arrested recently in Brooklyn for gambling, locked up and required to give bail for appearance at court for trial.

—In Alta, Utah, fire was set from a cigar being smoked by Judge Yarn, lying on a lounge, in the Swan House, consuming 200 wooden buildings and causing a loss of \$100,000.

—In the Schuylkill region there was a general resumption of coal mining on the 5th inst. The Reading company has about 542,000 tons of the August quota to mine and ship.

—The brain of Bresneham, the murderer recently executed at Canton, N. Y., weighed fifty-two and one-half ounces. The average weight of the human brain is forty-nine and one-half ounces.

—James Digg, aged 16, and Miss Louise Malice, aged 14, were killed in different parts of the suburbs of Holy Springs, Miss., by lightning, during a rain storm which occurred there on the 2d inst.

—Thomas Doolan, on the 4th inst., dove from a bridge below Passaic Falls, N. J., to the water, 80 feet, and, striking on his stomach instead of his feet, was killed. His body was recovered the next morning.

—Walter D. Parkhurst, wife and son, of Potsdam, N. Y., were drowned August 3d, by the capsizing of a boat with which they were taking a pleasure ride in the bog in South Woods, about 30 miles from Potsdam.

—Charles H. Stone, clerk of the Hale piano manufactory, was robbed of \$2,900 by two men in broad daylight, in one of the populous streets of New York, and the thieves jumping into a cart near by were hurriedly driven away by an accomplice and escaped.

—Ten thousand people visited Rockaway Beach on Sunday, August 4th, and the day was made memorable by more than the usual amount of drunkenness and fighting, under the very noses of the police officers, who were either indifferent to duty or powerless to maintain order and arrest the offenders.

—California has a Portuguese population of 12,000, industrious, peaceable, hardly ever in the courts, civil or criminal, and the most temperate class in the State. They earn their livelihood by agriculture, stock raising, dairying, gardening, mining, and whaling. There are nine whaling companies on the coast of California, composed entirely of Portuguese. The average annual yield of their labor is 128,000 gallons of oil.

—A tornado on the 1st inst. did considerable damage at points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. At Liberty, Ind., the Methodist church was badly, and a residence partly burned, and in the vicinity other buildings, crops and trees badly damaged; at Eaton, O., the corn was flattened out over a large area, and apples and pears covered the ground in the orchards; at Decatur, Ill., a storm passed through, blowing down corn and fruit trees, and wrecking two churches, also unroofing several dwellings; at Clinton, Ill., the damage done to buildings is estimated at \$20,000; at Hopedale, Ill., an extensive file factory, railroad warehouse, a hotel, and several residences were ruined and a number of persons were seriously injured.



Continued from the first page.

Q.—Did Mr. Woodbury, either by signs or in writing, ask you to do anything wrong?

A.—He called me to come to his room, and did not write.

Phoebe Smith, a deaf-mute, who was a pupil in the Institute, testified that Emilie Eberle had confessed to her that Woodbury had seduced her. She (Eberle) seemed to be in much distress. She said that he had her on his bed, and that he behaved ungentlemanly, that it occurred in 1873 or 1872. She also testified that Miss Mary Stillwell was considered a good and truthful girl in the Institute.

The accused parties called several witnesses to impeach the testimony of Misses Stillwell and Eberle.

Mrs. A. C. Bishop, of Decatur, Ill., whose maiden name was Cernell, and who was connected with the Institute as matron from November, 1869, to July, 1872, testified that as matron she had the general oversight of the family at large and the special care of the girls. She stated that the girls freely came to her to make complaints, if they had anything to complain of, and that she encouraged them in doing so. She further stated that she had never seen or learned anything against the character of Mr. A. J. Woodbury.

[Examination by Mr. Valentine.]

Q.—Did you know Helen A. Tenney, a pupil, while you were matron?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you consider her a trustworthy girl?

A.—No. There were others more so; I found it was always necessary to send one older and a more trustworthy girl with her.

Q.—Do you remember Emilie Eberle, a pupil of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Institute while you were matron?

A.—I do.

Q.—What estimation did you put upon her character as a trustworthy, truthful girl?

A.—Very much the same as Miss Tenney.

Q.—Do you remember Mary Stillwell, a former pupil of this Institution?

A.—I do.

Q.—Did she ever equivocate to you?

A.—I remember in one or two instances, in some slight matters, she did.

Q.—Do you remember any instance in the cases of Misses Tenney and Eberle?

A.—I do not think of anything now in particular.

Q.—From what did you gain your impressions in regard to the Misses Tenney and Eberle?

A.—I did not consider them generally trustworthy.

[Examination by Mr. Giles.]

Q.—When did Miss Stillwell enter the Institute?

A.—I really cannot tell.

Q.—Please give the instances when Miss Stillwell was untruthful.

A.—I could not tell you in just what particular it was. I remember her coming to me about some matter, and I asked her a question about something I knew about what the answer ought to be, but she answered me differently, and I said: "Mary, that can't be so." [She was a semi-mute, not in signs, but in her own words she answered.] It was more of an equivocation than a positive falsehood.

Elizabeth Florey was called, duly sworn and questioned by Mr. Valentine:

She testified she was Assistant Matron; had charge of the boys' dormitory; the boys' clothing and work in the sewing room; that she had never known anything against the character of the Principal, Mr. DeMotte, or the Steward, Mr. Woodbury, except the stories of Mr. Williams; that her relations with the inmates of the institution have been such that any reports of misconduct on the part of those gentlemen, had there been any, would have come to her knowledge; and further testified as follows: I knew Helen L. Tenney, a former pupil of the Institute, for two years; she came under my supervision in the sewing room, when I went through the dormitories at night and in the study room.

Q.—Did you consider Helen L. Tenney an honest, reliable girl?

A.—No. I do not know as I did.

Prof. G. F. Schilling, a teacher in the Institute, was called by the defense, and testified to the mental characteristics of the deaf and dumb. He gave it as his opinion, that from the fact that they did not possess language, the mind had not the necessary machinery to work with, and therefore, they don't see things in all their bearings as a hearing and speaking person would. Their mental characteristics are the same as any other child's naturally, but from the fact that they cannot communicate with people as others do, they do not understand or see the relation of facts and things as their more favored hearing and speaking brothers and sisters do. That they would be easily influenced by a person to whom they take a liking, while they might be very hard to influence by one of whom they were suspicious.

After further testimony of a general nature, the following questions were asked:

Q.—Do you know Mary Stillwell, a female pupil of this Institute?

A.—I never was well acquainted with her.

Q.—Was you a teacher here all the time she was a pupil?

A.—I was.

Q.—Was you acquainted with her reputation all the time she was a pupil in the Institute?

A.—I was, more or less.

Q.—Was that reputation good or bad?

A.—It was not very good.

Q.—Did you know Helen L. Tenney, a pupil of the Institute?

A.—I did.

The Professor testified that Helen was a pupil in his class for at least one term, and she was deficient in memory, and her power of independent thought was limited, and that she could be easily influenced by a designing person.

In reply to H. H. Giles, the Professor said that Mary Stillwell was never in his class, and in saying that her reputation was not very good, he meant that she had frequently been disciplined for misconduct in the Institute. This he learned from the other teachers, Miss Smith being one of his informants—he could not recollect another person. Continuing:

Q.—Was Miss Mary Stillwell rather a leading character among the pupils here?

A.—Rather.

Q.—Did you hear Miss Smith or any other person say that Miss Stillwell was untruthful?

A.—I do not recollect those words.

Q.—Did you hear them use words which expressed the idea that she was untruthful?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was it?

A.—Miss Smith, as I now recollect.

Q.—Did Miss Smith give instances of her untruthfulness to you or in your presence?

A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Is it not a characteristic of all mute children that they can be easily influenced by designing minds?

A.—It is.

It does not appear to the Board that the testimony of the two girls, Tenney and Eberle, was materially affected by the foregoing attempt at impeachment. On the other hand, their testimony in our estimation, stands as a simple and honest recital of facts.

The attempt to show that the testimony of Misses Tenney and Eberle was prompted in detail was not successful since Miss Tenney had told her mother of Mr. Woodbury's actions, a long time before this investigation was ordered or thought of, and it does not appear that Miss Eberle had been catechised at all by Mr. Williams either in person or by letter.

Whatever was done, to or with these girls, by Mr. Woodbury, the fact which appears in evidence, that he "was afraid he would be expelled from the Institute" if his conduct with them should become known, suggests the verdict that he had done wrong.

The tenor of the impeaching testimony, in so far as it affects the truthfulness of these girls, is in striking contrast with the reputation for probity enjoyed by them in the communities where they live.

We therefore reluctantly conclude that A. J. Woodbury did, according to the testimony above cited, commit an offense, the object being to test the willingness of these girls to submit to his purpose by a surrender of their chastity. This was the conclusion of Mrs. Tenney, who, when her daughter first told her of the occurrence, was of the opinion that "Woodbury's conduct was not simply playful. I do not think he attempted to commit a rape, but he went too far for play." With these exceptions, occurring as early as the year 1873, and before his marriage, the testimony has failed to develop anything against Mr. Woodbury. On the contrary, it appears that his life has been exemplary, and his duties as Steward of the Institution have been discharged with fidelity.

The circulation of the scandal concerning the past and present management of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, is due mainly to the efforts of C. L. Williams, a former teacher in the Institute, and whose connection with the charges against the Trustees, teachers, employees and pupils of the Institute, both past and present, demand notice at our hands.

Mr. Williams was first appointed a teacher in the Institute in the year 1870, and resigned March 1st, 1877, as noticed in our treatment of the charges against the Trustees.

In the year 1875, this Board was ordered to investigate "the past and present management of the Institute," by Governor Taylor, and Mr. C. L. Williams was an important witness in that investigation.

In the testimony of Mr. Williams in 1875, it appeared that he was very friendly to the then Principal—Mr. Wood—and in the trouble between Mr. Wood and the male pupils, he had tried to get his class to respect the Principal. In short, during all that trouble, he had as a teacher, been perfectly loyal to the Principal—Mr. Wood, and to the interests of the Institute.

We quote as follows from Mr. Williams' testimony taken during that investigation:

I (Williams) told him (Principal Wood) that I was willing to assist him, and wished to know what I could do. A general feeling of dissatisfaction began in February, 1872, and has been pretty general ever since. I have brought this to the knowledge of Mr. Wood.

My relations with Mr. Wood have been friendly; I have endeavored to have my class respected, and have done nothing to detract from his authority, or their respect for him; either in the class or out.

In the present investigation, the following testimony has been found bearing upon "Mr. Williams' connection with the trouble during and preceding 1875, and shows the intricate character of the man, and the unscrupulous means he used to accomplish a purpose.

Prof. George F. Schilling testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Williams for eight or nine years as a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Delavan. Had a good many talks with Williams about the Wood trouble.

"He (Williams) told me some parts he played in that trouble; in substance, he said that he had invited the boys to their attack on Mr. Wood. That Mr. Wood ought to get out of that institution."

Hugh Cork, a deaf-mute of Mazomanie, testified that Mr. Williams had talked to him about Mr. Wood; that Williams told him "Mr. Wood must be expelled." That Mr. Williams often "got boys into his room to talk about Mr. Wood," and in these meetings he would persuade the boys to help him against Mr. Wood. "Would tell them that Mr. Wood was a very mean man to treat them cruelly." That Williams wanted the boys to "help him expel Mr. Wood," by telling the State Board of Charities about Mr. Wood's cruelty.

Mr. Williams told me about the present scandal.

Fred Stickles, a deaf-mute, testified that "Williams was getting up the Wood trouble; that he organized some boys and girls to aid him; that what he said to the girls he wrote on their slates, or told them in sly signs; that all the trouble that occurred, was first planned at these meetings—that Mr. Williams had got Wood bounced, and would get De Motte and Woodbury bounced, and himself elected Principal."

Ragene A. Gates, supervisor of the boys and night-watchman, testified that Williams often had interviews with the boys, on Sunday afternoons, in his school-room, and said "the boys were more saucy and impudent after these sprints with Williams. If I corrected them, they said they would 'tell Williams'; they would get up a row and have me, and De Motte put out as they had done Wood, and after Williams left, they said that he had put them up to it."

The immediate cause for the dismissal of Mr. Williams, as a teacher in the Institute, was a charge against him of undue familiarity with Miss Ada Bishop, a former pupil of the Institute, which charge had been made by Mr. Hiram Bishop, Ada's father.

Mr. Hiram Bishop, of Evansville, was therefore summoned before the Board, and testified that Mr. C. L. Williams visited at his house twice, that he had charged that his child was entirely demoralized, body, soul and mind, and this had come to his (Williams') knowledge through her (Ada), and that was why he (Williams) was there. As evidence of this demoralization "her whole spirit was bent towards Mr. Williams, which he found by her communications with her sisters and mother. I found Ada was in receipt of a large amount of mail letters, many of them addressed by the same hand."

"Some of his letters were all proper and friendly, in good language and good keeping, as a teacher, and some the reverse—inciting Ada to leave home and to disobedience. In one of the letters, he told Ada 'if she was his sister, he wouldn't allow her to stay there 24 hours.' Williams would write a letter all right, and put a little carefully-folded note inside, and told Ada (so she says) to burn it after she had read it. Some of Ada's letters to Williams were intercepted. She seemed to have an idea that she was to marry him—he had promised to marry her." She expected to travel and go abroad with him, and to go as a teacher in Chicago, and in a school he (Williams) was going to get up. She said in her letter, you will give Sila (Williams' wife) a baby this summer, and she will die when it is born, and then we will be married and travel off."

Mr. Bishop was questioned at considerable length with regard to the intercourse between Mr. Williams and his daughter, and finally admitted that he formed his opinion that Williams was "a black-hearted scoundrel," more from his daughter's letters to Williams than from Williams' letters to her. (Mr. Bishop had also intercepted a number of Williams' letters to Ada.)

Miss M. E. Smith (teacher) testifies that she had a private interview with C. L. Williams in the Institute, at his request, just before Christmas, in 1876. "Previous to this interview, he had written me a note and sent it to my school-room." The note was produced and read as follows:

"Miss Smith—I can't describe a shadow of grief across your countenance without a feeling of sympathy for you. I noticed this in coming to this land; but you could not judge the cause; nor do I ask, nor wish to crowd myself upon you—only to assure you that you may have a better friend in me than you have thought. With me, so far in life as I have taken me, true friendship has been my greatest treasure, yet very few indeed have I considered such. Circumstances may chain and enchain the soul, yet they cannot rob it of its own. I have wondered sometimes, what sort of an idea you have got of me; and yet I cannot enter into any defense of myself, and I choose to let it alone. I hope you will see nothing improper in this, and believe me your true friend,

(Signed) C. L. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 20, 1876.

"After receiving the note I met Mr. Williams in Mr. De Motte's office. He then requested an interview with me, some time. I supposed it was something in reference to his wife, and told him I would be willing to have a talk with him, and if I could help him I should be only too glad. Then I had the second note, which I considered a very strange one."

The second note was produced, which reads as follows (without date, address or signature):

"Pardon me for holding you a few minutes in conversation in the office, after you said you would like to talk with me sometime. I know it was really no place, and I understand the present circumstances well. And it almost seemed like new hope in what little you did say. The real way is to

have our confidence, as far as it refers to ourselves, to ourselves, and only to ourselves. I feel the greatest reliance upon yourself, and I would take real pleasure if I could do anything for your comfort or pleasure. I have thought everything of you, for a long time, longer than you have ever known, and I wish I might have made myself free long ago to you, but a false idea of gallantry made me a slave to principle. I know we can scarcely meet in the parlor for a talk, and I would refuse to take any step that would subject you to the least inconvenience. There are ways and places so we could safely have our conference, and no person know it, and I wish you felt perfectly free to make your suggestions. For instance, there are times when I could come to your room and no person know it. And further calculations that could be met. And I wanted to speak of Chicago, too. Some other things I was going to mention, but I have not time here."

Mr. Williams has intimated that the above note is not his own production, but had been played off on him by some one (he thinks Fred Stickles). The note has, however, been submitted to experts, in connection with others admitted by him to be his own, and its identity as the work of his own hand placed beyond doubt.

Miss Smith granted him a "private interview," and it was had in the office. We quote: "When I sat down and asked Mr. Williams what he meant by that note, (the second one), he hesitated and said: 'Perhaps I ought not to have written that note.' I asked him again what he meant by it, whether he meant that he cared for me more than he ought. He hesitated, and then said that he 'had always loved me since our acquaintance.' He said that 'my notion of honor had forbidden my saying anything about it, while I was in Minnesota.' He wanted to know if I believed that he would tell a lie? I said I don't know that you would tell a lie, but there has been nothing that would make me think that you entertained such a feeling for me. He said he knew that there had not, and he thought that it was a secret that he should have carried to the grave with him. Then he asked me if he had been such a man as I could have made him before his marriage, if I could have loved him. I told him no. I think he asked me that question twice. I begged him to go home and make his wife happy; that his only happiness was in his family. I told him he was making a perfect wreck of himself. He wanted to know how I knew that. I told him his conduct toward his wife showed it. I told him it would be well for us to have no more communication. From that time I have had no conversation with him. This is the substance of the conversation, though I do not claim to give the exact words. Very soon a third note was received, which was produced, and reads as follows:

"One thing I wish to remove from your mind, if I made such an impression, and I, as a plain speaking spirit on my part. Such was far from my intent when I started, but as you are so happy and contented here, and all so agreeable to you, of course there is nothing that I can do. I have appreciated your kind words, and considered them well. This is the last that I shall offer unless opportunity shall occur wherein I may serve you."

The foregoing note was without date, address or signature, but was identified.

On cross-examination by Mr. Williams, the witness stated that he (Williams) did not offer her any undue familiarity at the interview, or at any other.

Miss Smith further testified, in explanation of the private interview granted, that it was at the request of his (Williams') wife. "She wished me to use my influence to induce him to treat her better." She had made a confidant of me for some months previous to my last interview with him. She told me he seemed to have respect for my opinions, and had several times begged me to remain on friendly terms with him for her sake. This explains also the reason of my conjecture, after receiving the first note, that Mr. Williams wished to talk with me about his wife.

The conclusion cannot be avoided that C. L. Williams has, for some reason or other, made desperate attempts to blacken the character of some of those connected with the Institute. Since this investigation began, over fifty letters written by him, largely to aid in the circulation of the scandal, have come into our hands. Some of the letters have been written to members of this Board, and conveying the idea that he was to have no opportunity to develop the truth of his charges in this connection to say that Mr. Williams has been specially urged by the members of the Board to be present during the investigation, and that he has been present a portion of the time. When we have been able to bring him under oath—face to face with his most serious charges (as against the trustees, etc.), he has retracted and acknowledged their falsity. He has exerted his influence against the school by writing letters to parents and guardians of mutes. By insinuations and by specific charges, he has made it appear that the management of the school was resulting in the general demoralization of the female pupils. He himself furnishes the Board with the names of several female pupils who have remained away from the school because of the scandalous stories, and some of these scandalous stories, and those which he has confessed, were groundless, and "ought not to have been started."

During the progress of the investigation the parents of some of these girls have expressed anxiety to have their daughters return to school and complete their education.

An evidence of the desperate character of this man (Williams) may be

found in the testimony of Mr. M. L. Gregory herewith submitted, wherein Mr. Gregory swears that he (Williams) offered to pay his fine if he would not appear as a witness in the Wood investigation, and also wanted to know if he (Gregory) could not change his testimony, Mr. Gregory responding that he guessed Williams didn't know him.

Enough has now been given and said of the testimony taken, and of the character of the principal accused, to give to Your Excellency and the public a full knowledge of the case.

In conclusion, we desire, before closing this report, to say that we have been greatly pleased with the unfortunate defendants of this State who have come under the influence of this school, as pupils, giving evidence by their intelligence of the faithful and successful instructions they received.

The business affairs of the Institute are economically managed. Harmony exists between the officers and teachers and pupils, and the citizens in the neighborhood of the Institute. Some of us having been intimate with the management of the Institute for several years, express it as our opinion that the school was never in better condition than at the present time. It would, perhaps, be wisdom to do away entirely with the office of steward—one responsible head to such an institution is better than more. A clerk or a supervisor of the boys who could also act as clerk, would, it seems to us, be all the help a principal needs in the business management of the Institute.

It has been our determination to do nothing undone to rid the Institute of all the suspicions which have clustered around it for many months.

Forty-eight witnesses have been examined during the investigation, and we have been forced to go to the counties where witnesses resided, instead of bringing the witnesses to the office of the Board, because of the statute under which we were acting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] H. C. TILTON,  
H. H. GILES,  
W. W. REED.

Attest: THEO. D. KANOURSE, Sec'y.

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